BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1814, [NUMBER 1152.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

THAT the General Quarterly Sale of WOOLLENS and METALS and other STORES, as hereafter enumerated will take place on the 15th of October, at the Import Office, and the Sale, each day, will commence precisely at noon.

WOOLLENS.

COARSE

- Blue Striped,
- Blue White,
- Do. Striped,
- Grass Green,
- Popinjay,
- Scarlet,
- Aurora Striped,
- Ditto White,
- French Green,
- French Yellow,
- Buff,
- White,
- Wine in Grain,
- Sky Blue,
- E.-Green,
- Violet Purple,
- French Grey,
- Pompadore,

FINE,

- Blue,
- Yellow,
- Scarlet,
- Black,
- Popinjay,
- Gold,
- Pompadore,
- Grass Green,

SUPERFINE.

- White,
- Blue,
- Popinjay,
- Sky Blue,
- Pompadour,
- Buff,
- Saxon Blue,
- Bright Yellow,

LONG ELLS.

- Scarlet,

BROAD ELLS.

- Yellow,
- Popinjay,
- Blue,
- Embossed,

EMBOSSED CLOTH.

DOUBLE COLOURED.

- —Scarlet, and Blue,
- " Scarlet, and Green,

IRON ENGLISH.

- " Flat,
- " Square,
- " ¾ Inch Square,
- " Bolts,
- " Square Bundles,
- " Round Bundles,
- " Plates,
- Tin in Ingotts,
- " in Flats,
- " in Bars,
- Sheet Lead,
- Pig Lead,
- Red Lead
- Steel in Ingots,
- Hoop Iron,

COPPER,

- Sheathing,
- Thick,
- Square,
- Round,
- Bolts,
- Plates,
- Japan,
- Nails,
- Bottoms,
- Oblong,

WINDOW GLASS.

- 14 by 10 Inch Square,
- 12 by 10 do. do.
- 10 by 8 do. do.

The undermentioned Articles will be put up in small lots; the Woollens in ten yards, of the other descriptions, single Pieces, Pairs, or Dozens, on the days specified, for the convenience of Individuals: but this concession is not to interfere with the Standard Sales as prescribed in respect to General Purchasers.

25th.

MEDLEYS.

- Blue,
- Bottle Green,
- Mixtures,
- Greys,
- Stone,
- Sky Blue,

FELT.

- Scarlet,
- Black,

VELVETS.

- Blue,
- Scarlet,
- White Cotton,
- Brown,
- Crimson,
- Black,
- Figured,

26th.

LADY'S CLOTH.

- Blue,
- Scarlet,
- Green,
- White,
- Yellow,
- Corbeau,
- Pompadour,
- Black,
- Brown,
- Ratteens Blue,
- " Bottle Green,
- Pelisse Cloth Brown,
- French Green,
- Dark Brown,
- Bottle Green,

KERSEYMERE.

- White,
- Black,
- Pompadour,
- Green,
- Blue,
- Buff,
- Scarlet,
- Pea Green,
- Brown,

27th.

CAMBLETS.

- Blue,
- Scarlet,
- Brown,
- Chocolate,
- White,
- Purple,
- Slate,

THICKSETS.

- White,
- Slate,
- Yellow,
- Black,
- Brown,

JEAN.

- White,

BAIZE.

- Green,
- Blue,
- Red,

28th.

- IRISH LINEN,
- NETTING, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted, for Breeches or Pantaloons.
- Cotton Stockings, Men's,
- Bed Ticking,
- Saddle Cloth,
- Horse Cloth,
- Welch Flannel,
- —White,
- —Blue,
- —Green,
- Salisbury Flannel,
- Blankets White,
- " Coloured,
- Russia Duck,

29th.

- French Cambric,
- Woollen Caps,
- Dimity Coloured—for Waistcoats,
- Fleecy Hosiery,
- Plush,
- Linen, border Printed,
- Cambric Handkerchiefs.
- Shawl Cloth,
- Printed Cottons,
- Shalloons,
- Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
- Fearnought,

31st.

MADEIRA.

- London Particular,
- " Market,

To be disposed per single Pipes.

The Gentlemen of His Majesty's, the Honorable Company's Military and Marine Services are permitted to pay as at present by six Monthly instalments.

1st November.

- Adzes
  - Carpenters,
  - Coopers,
- Augers
- Axes
  - Brad,
  - Carpenters,
  - Pick Double,
  - Felling,
  - Coopers,
  - Pale,
- Axletrees for Grinding Stones.
- Bolts
  - Brass Spring,
  - Iron Balcony,
- Boxes Iron for Ironing Linen
  - with 2 Heaters,
  - " 1 Ditto,
  - Stands,
- Bick Iron Smiths, and Coopers,
- Bung Borers, Coopers,
- Brass Supporters for Pictures,
- Bell Hooks,
- Brass Cocks for Butts,
- Brass Square
  - For Chests,
  - " Writing Escrutoires,
- Compass
  - Calipher,
  - Coopers,
- Boat Chains, Crane Chains,
- Chissels
  - Caulkers,
  - Carpenters,
  - Cold
- Clamps
  - Brass for Chests,
  - " for writing Escrutoires,
- Brass Castors,
- Corner Caps
  - Brass for Chests,
  - " for writing Escrutoires,
- Gridiron fluted,
- Hoop Iron of Sorts,
- Gauging Rods,
- Hinges
  - Iron Side,
  - Iron Garner,
  - Iron Hook,
  - Brass Balcony,
  - " Writing Escrutoires,
  - " Side,
  - " Chest,
- Handles
  - Brass Bureau,
  - Iron Saw,
- Hasps with Staple
  - Iron,
  - Brass,
- Hammers
  - Small Coppering,
  - Claw,
  - Clench,
  - Rivetting
- Hand Hatchets,

2d November.

- Jack Plane
  - Single,
  - Double,
- Locks
  - Iron Drawer,
  - " Pad single,
  - " Do. double,
  - " Bramah's door,
  - Brass do. do.
  - " Door,
  - " Pad single,
  - " Cupboard,
  - " Escrutoire,
- Mauls
  - Pin,
  - Double Headed,
  - Top,
- Mills
  - Coffee,
  - Pepper,
- Nails
  - Brass Burnished,
  - " Wire,
  - 4 Penny,
  - 6 Do.
  - 8 Do.
  - 10 Do.
  - 12 Do.
  - 20 Do.
  - 24 Do.
  - 30 Do.
  - 40 Do,
  - Spike,
  - Scupper,
  - Deck.
  - Tacks,
  - Boat,
  - Brad,
- Oil Leather Preservative,
- Pestle and Mortars
  - Brass,
  - Marble,
- Still Punches,
- Plane Irons,
- Plyers,
- Pins,
  - Brass Hat,
  - " Cloak,
- Rat Traps—Spring,
- Sawsets,
- Screws
  - Brass,
  - Male,
  - Cotton,
  - Gilt Top,
- Saws
  - Fish,
  - Crosscut,
  - Whip,
  - Hand,
- Shears,
- Tin Plates double,
- Vices
  - Bench,
  - Standing,
  - Hand,
- Wire Brass,

The value of the Lots of Goods to be ſold, will be fixed, for the convenience of the Purchaſers, at a Standard of from one thouſand to ten thouſand Rupees; the latter amount, will not be exceeded on any account, unleſs it ſhould be for an Article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, and ten per cent muſt be paid down by the purchaſer as a ſecurity for the clearance of the goods purchaſed.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared and no diſcount will be admitted on prompt payment.

The Engliſh hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The public are hereby aſsured that no private or intermediate ſales of the Company's Europe Imports will be made, on any consideration whatever, until the next Quarterly General Sales, except of damaged goods

The Goods purchaſed at one ſale to be cleared before the period fixed for the enſuing one, in failure of which the 10 per cent deposit, will be forfeited to, and the uncleared goods reſold on account of, the Company at each enſuing ſale.

No Woollens or Metals are, allowed to be exported from the Presidency to China.

Theſe conditions will be strictly adhered to, or timely notice given of any alteration to which they may become liable, nor will any indulgence of an extension of the limited period for the clearance of the goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
C. SHUBRICK.
Committee of General Sales:

BOMBAY, 24th *September,* 1814.

શરકારી•જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

એવીજે•જંનરાલ•કોવાટરલી•શેલ•આને•તરેંણ•મહીનાંનો•લીલાંઊ બનાત વ•ધાતુ•વ•બીજી•જીનશે•કેહલ•લખા•પરમાંણે•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•અકટોબર•શંને•૧૮૧૪ દે•ઇમપોરટ•હારીશમાં•થાશે•તે•લીલાંઊ•હર•દંને•બપોરે•શુરૂ•થાશે

બંનાત•જારી

આશમાંની•માંજરા•કોરની—આશમાંની•શફેદ•કીનારી—પીવલી•શફેદ કીનારી—જરદી•માંજરાકોરની—નીલી—પોપટનાં•રંગાની—નારંગાળી•ઢંબરા કોરની—નારંગાળી•માંજરી•કોરની—નારંગી•શફેદ•કોરની—હરી•ફરાંશીશી—પીલી•ફરાંશીશી—લગાવી—શફેદ—વઇનગારેન—આશમાંની—પીલી—વેલવેટ•પરપલ—ફરાંશીશી•આશમાંની—બેંગાન•રંગી ❁

શારી

આશમાંની—પીલી—નારંગાળી—કાલી—પોપટ•રંગી—શોનેરી—ના•ફરમાંની—ચાંરના•રંગાની ❁

ઊઘી

ઊજલી—આશમાંની—પોપટના•રંગાની—આશમાંની—જાંબુનાં•રંગાની—લગાવી—શકરેન•આશમાંની—ખુલી•પીલી *

પટુ•લાંબી

નારંગી ❁

પટુ•પોલા•પનાંની

પીલી—પોપટના•રંગાની—આશમાંની—ઇબોશીડ *

એબાશીટ•બનાત

બેરંગાળી

નારંગાળી વ•આશમાંની—નારંગી•વ•લીલી ❁

અંગારેજી•લોઢુ

ચપટુ—ચોરશ ૦।। પોનાં•ઇચનો—ઓલટ—ચોરશ•તથા•ગોળ•બારા—ચાકી—ટીન•બારા—ટીન•ચપટુ—ટીન—શીશાંનાં•પતરાં—શીશાંનાં•ફટકા—શોકુર—તીખુ•બારા *

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તાંબુ—શીટીગાંનુ—જાડુ—ચોરશ•તાંબુ—ગોળ—ઓલટ—ચાકી—જાપંન—ખીલા—બાટંમ•કુદી•કરતાં•લાંબુ ❁

ખીરકીની•કાચો

ચોરશ૧૪—તથા૧૦ઇચ•ચોરશ•તથા—૧૨તથા૧૦ઇચ—તથા૧૦—તથા૮

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તા•૨૫

મીડલી•આશમાંની—બાટલીના•રંગાની—બેલી—રાખી—કતરાના•રંગાની—આશમાંની—કલેટ•નારંગી—કાલી

મંખમાલ

આશમાંની—નારંગી—શફેદ•શુતી—બરોન—કીરમજી—કાલી—ચીતરેલી

તા• ૨૬ મી•

લેડી•કલાથ

આશમાંની—નારંગી—હરી—શફેદ—પીલી—કોરબીઆ—જાંબુડી—કાલી—ક ફ્રીરંગાળી—આશમાંની•રાટીનની—બાટલીના•રંગાની—નીલી—પેલીશી•બરોન—ફરાંશીશી•હરવી—ડારક•બરોન—બાટલીના•રંગાની—હરી *

કાશમીર

શફેડ—કાલી—જાંમલી—હરી—આશમાંની—લગાવી—નારંગી—ફેરોજી—જાંમલી ❁

તા•૨૭

કામબલીટ

આશમાંની—નારંગી—બરોન—ચોકલેટ—કાલી—શફેડ—પરપલ•શલેટ•

થીકશેટ

શફેદ—શલેટ—પીલી—કાલી—જાંમલી•ખુલી *

જી એ ન

શફેડ ❁

બેજ

હરી—આશમાંની—લાખી ❁

તા• ૨૮ મી

એરીશ•લેનીન—બાલીનુ•શુત•તથા રેશંમ•તથા•વરશટીડ—બીરચીશની•તથા•પેટલુને•કીજે ❁

શુતરી•ઇશટાકીન—મરદોની—તબાઇનુ•કાપડ—જીનનુ•કાપર—ધોરાનુ•કાપડ *

વેલચ•ફલાંનેલ—શફેડ—આશમાંની—હરી—શાલીશબરી—ફલાંનીલ—બરનુશ•શફેદ•રંગારંગી—વ•રૂશીઆ•ડક *

તા• ૨૯ મી

ફરાંશીશી•કાંમરીક—લોકરી•ટોપીઓ—ડીમીટી•રંગા•રગીન•વાશકુટ•શાકુ—કલેશેહેર•શેરી—પલશ—લેનીન મોટી•કીનારીનુ—છાપેલી•કાબરીકનાં•રૂમાલ—શાલનુ•બુગાકુ—છીટ—શાલુનશ—રેશમી•રૂમાલ—રીએરનાટ ❁

તા• ૩૧ મી•

મડીરાની•દારૂ—બનકંન•પટીકલર•તથા•મારકીટ ❁

દર•એક•પીપ•વેચુ•જશે•અંગારેજ•બાદશાહ•વ•શરકારનાં•લશકરી•વ•વાહાંણોની•ચાકરીમોછે•તેકુને•કુકમછે•હમનાં•છ•મહીનાની•હુકતા•બાંધીને•પગાર•કરવાં ❁

તા• ૧ નવેમબર

અડજીશ—શુતારના—કુપરના—આગાર *

કુરાડો

પોલી—શુતારની—બમણી—ફેલીગા—કુપરની—લાંબી *

હતીઆરો•પનારવાના•કતરાના•આશો

ઓલટ•પીતલી•કમાણીનાં—લોકાંનાં બીલકોની *

લઇનીન•કરવાના•લોકાંનાં•બાકશો

૨ ઇટ—૧ ઇટ—ઇશટાંડ *

ખુવારો•તથા•કુપરની•એરંનો—બંગાલોરશ•કુપરનાં *

પીતલના•હીરા•પીકટરોનાં—કોઇતાં—બરાશ•કાકશ•બટના—પીતલી•ચાપકા—પેટીના—ઇશકોતરીના *

કંપાશ

કાલીપર—કુપરની*

બોટોની•શાંકલો•તથા•કેરેનશાકલો—છીણીઓ—કલશાતીની—શુતારોની—કોલડ—ખુણાના•ચાપડા•પીતલી—પેટીના—વીશકોતરીના—કીઆશાહર•પીતલના—કોના•પીતલના—પેટીના—વીકોતરીના—લોકાંની•ગારેલ—કુપ•એરંબ•તરાં•તરાંમી—ગાંગીગારાડ ❁

મીજાગારાં

લોકાંનાં•બાજુનાં—લોકાંનાં•ગારનેડ—લોકાંનાં•કુક—પીતલના•કાટશુનાં—વીશકોતરીના•પીતલી—બાજુના•પીતલી—પેટીના•પીતલી ❁

કેડલ

બીરોના•પીતલી—બાજુના•લોકાંનાં—કડી•તથા•નચુકા—લોકાંનાં•તથા—પીતલના *

હથોડા

તાંબુ•જડવાના—કલા—કીલીંનીટો—રીવીટ•કરવાના *

કુરાડીઓ•હાતની *

તા• ૨ નવેમબર

બાકપલેન—એફેરી—બમની *

ટાલાં

લોકાંનાં—ખણના—બદામી ૧ ગાચ—બદામી ૨ ગાચ—બરમા•બારનાંણાં*

પીતલી

પીતલનાં•બારનાંણાં—બારનાંણાં—બદાંમી•ગાચ ૧ કબદનાં—લખવાની•ઇશકોતરીના *

હથોડા

મેખી—બેમોડં નાં—લોકાંના•દશતાનાં—જાતણી—કારીની—મરીની ❁

ખીલા

પીતલી•માંથાંનાં—પીતલી•તાતનાં—૪ પેની—૬ પેની—૮ પેની—૧૦ પેની—૧૨ પેની—૨૦ પેની—૨૪ પેની—૩૦ પેની—૪૦ પેની—ઇશપેક—ઇશકપર *

ખીલા

ડેક—ટેકશ—ઓટ—બરાડ ❁

ચાંમડાંને•લગારવાનુ•તેલ

ખલબતા

પીતલી—શફેદ•કતરાના ❁

કેલ•પંચીશ

પલેન•અએરન—પલએરશ ❁

મેખો

પીતલની•ચપટી—પીતલની•કોક•

ઊંદરનાં•પીંજરાં

કમાંણીનાં—તારના ❁

ઇશાકરૂ

શાશેટ—પીતલી—મેલ—કપાશના—શુનેરી•માંચાંનાં *

શાશા

હીરા—કરાશકટ—વેહીપ•કેડ ❁

શરેશ

ટીનના•પતરાં•બમણાં

વેશ

બાંકો—ઇશટાંડો—દશતા—પીતલની•તાર ❁

લાટ•વેચશે•તેની•કીમત•ખરીદારની•કીમત•માફક•રૂપીઆ•એક•હજારથી તે•રૂપીઆ•દશ•હજાર•તોરીક•ઠરાવશે•દશ•હજારથી•વતી•કીમત•થાએ તેવો•લાટ•નહી•કરશે•પણ•જે•જનશાને•બીગાર•કરાનો•ન•ઘટે•તેનો•લાટ•જુઆદા•કીમતનો•થશે *

જેકોઇ•શારી•કીમત•આપવા•કુલોરેહેશે•તેને•માલ•વેચાતો•આપશે•ને•તે કુને•દર•શેકરે•ટકા ૧૦ માલ•વેચાતો•લીધો•હશે•તે•વખારમાંથી•કાડવા•શારૂ•જાંમીનીમો•રાખવા *

જે•માલ•વખારમાંથી•બાર•કાડશે•તે•માલનાં•પઇશા•આપીને•માલ•બાર કાડવો•ને•જે•પઇશા•આપતા•જશે•તેનાં•વીઆજ•વટાવ•મજરે•આપશે•નહી

અંગારેજી•હંનદરવટ•શુરતી•મંન ૩ લેખે•તોલી•લીજીએ *

શરવેને•ખબર•એવીજે•શરકારી•વીલાએતી•માલ•વેચવા•કુટકલ•વીકરી•કોટરલી•શેલ•આને•તરેંણ•મહીનાંનો•લીલાંઊ•થાએ•તાં•શુધી•કરશુ•નહી•પંણ•ખરાબ•માલ•થએલોછે•તે•વેચો•જશે

જે•માલ•પેલી•વીકરીમાં•ખરીદ•કીધો•હશે•તે•માલ•આવતી•વીકરીનો•દારો•નીમીઆ•હશે•તેની•અગાઊ•કાડી લઇજાએ•નહી•લેઇ•ગીઆતો•ટકા ૧૦ નો•જાંમીન•રાખેઆછે•તે•શરકાર•દાખલ•થાશે•ને•જે•માલ•રહેલો•હશે•તે•આગતી•વીકરીમો•શરકારનાં•હીશાબે•વેચો•જશે *

બંનાત•વ•ધાતુ•એ•જીનશ•અહીથી બંદર•ચીનમાં•લઇજવાનો•હુકંમ•નથી

ઊપર•લખેલા•કરાર•પરમાંણે•ચાલવુ•ને•જેકોઇ•કંમી•જાશતી•કરવુ•હશે•તેની•ખબર•પરથંમ•આપી•જશે•ને•માલ કાડવાને•મુદત•નીમેલીછે•તેમાં•વદતી•મુદત•આપવાની•પરમાંનગી•થાશેનહી

તા• ૨૪ શપતેબર•શંને ૧૮૧૪ અંગારેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of
Country Correspondence.

श्री

छमन्नगीश्याछीचद्वेघचछेजो
द्वेछीर्वेचन्मषछमपूगचउछेष
म्पछणे तीसमछीन्याद्वेषैन्नगे घम
तधछीपछीछन्न गीचछघउ उगी
ष्याप्रस्नणेतागीद्वे १९ सछे घम
वेंघच छर्ष १८१४ ईमपोठछेपगी
छातछेईषछचछीपछपीम्नगीरोचप्र
छंन्नपच छीसछेईष

घमतमछी

घछम्नचीसचन्नमीमगी घछम्न
नीछम्नेतमीमगी छीघउछम्नेघम्नी
मगी षछस्नचन्मीमगी चागींचं

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on 08 April, 2017

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तारीख २९

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तारीख २६

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तारीख २७

[illegible]

तारीख २८

[illegible]

तारीख २९

[illegible]

तारीख ३१

[illegible]

तारीख १ नवेंबर

[illegible]

तारीख २

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नी ४ [illegible] ६ ८ १० १२ २० २४ ३० ४० [illegible]

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તારીખ ૨૪ મહે સપટેંબર સને ૧૮૧૪ ઈસવી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of
Country Correſpondence.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſſociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Wedneſday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alſo to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Miſdemeanors, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's British ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden a Seſsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Miſdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 21ſt day of September, 1814.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

G. HIGGS,

HAS juſt received two beautiful high bred blood Arab Horſes, one Six and the other Seven years old, both are very promising and well worth the attention of Gentlemen wanting Maiden Horſes for the enſuing ſeaſon.

G. H. Has alſo a few Arab Saddles.

Bombay, 24th September 1814.

MR. THOMAS KIRBY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has opened a Shop at his houſe in Sonapoor, where he intends carrying on his uſual Trade of Blackſmith; Horſe Shoeing; Repairing Fowling Pieces, &c. &c &c.

Bombay, 24th September 1814.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, CALDER & CO. *beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of* MR. JAMES CALDER, *in their Establishment, ceased on the First Instant, and that the Business will henceforward be conducted under the Firm of* SHOTTON, MALCOLM & CO.

Bombay, 23d September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On SATURDAY the 24th Instant
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
Will be Sold by Auction,
AT THE
ARSENAL,
Sundry Unſerviceable Condemned
Ordnance Stores.
Belonging to His Majesty or to the Hon'ble Company

LISTS whereof may be ſeen at this Office—Lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or reſold, at the risk and expence of the firſt purchaſer.

WM. SMITH,
Major of Artillery,
Commissary of Stores.

BOMBAY,
Commiſſary's Office,
13*th Sept.* 1814.

By Order of the Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

Liſt of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay & Subordinates for the Month of August 1814.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.				BAROACH.	SURAT.	SALSETTE.				BOMBAY.			
	Seers	Qr.	Tank.				Rs.	Qr.	Rs.		Rs.	Q.	Rs.	
Rice, 1st Sort,	12	3	0	Cutcha Seer of a Rup.	16 Seers per a Rupee.	15 Seers per a Rupee.	2	3	50	per parah unbeaten,	4	2	50	per par. Beat.
Ditto, 2d do.	14	2	7	do.	19 do.	18 do.	2	3	00	do.	4	1	50	do. do.
Ditto, 3d do.	15	0	14½	do.	21 do.	22 do.	None,				4	0	00	do. do.
Ditto, 4th do.	18	3	11	do.	23 do.	27 do.	None,				3	3	00	do. do.
Ditto Red	20	0	0	do.	" do.	29 do.	2	2	50	per Parah,	2	2	00	do. unbeat.
Badjeree, 1st Sort,	19	2	3½	do.	21 do.	25 do.	3	1	50	do.	3	2	00	per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	20	2	0	do.	" do.	26 do.	None,				3	1	00	do.
Wheat 1st do.	19	0	0	do.	20 do.	22 do.	5	1		do.	4	3	00	do.
Ditto, 2d do.	19	1	11	do.	20¾ do.	23 do.	4	3		do.	4	2	50	do.
Doll, 1st do.	13	2	0	do.	19½ do.	19 do.	6	3		do.	6	0	00	do.
Ditto, 2d do.	14	0	0	do.	" do.	20 do.	5	2		do.	5	2	00	do.
Oorid, 1st Sort,	21	2	7	do.	25 do.	26 do.	3	1	50	do.	2	3	00	do.
Ditto, 2d do.	22	3	0	do.	" do.	28 do.	3	1		do.	None,			
Mug, 1st do.	20	3	3½	do.	22 do.	26 do.	None,				5	0	00	do.
Ditto, 2d do.	21	1	11	do.	" do.	28 do.	None,				None,			
Mutt, 1st do.	27	3	11	do.	" do.	28 do.	None,				3	3	00	do.
Ditto, 2d do.	28	3	11	do.	" do.	29 do.	None,				None,			
Cholla,	24	3	3½	do.	" do.	27 do.	4			do.	3	1	00	do.
Wall,	30	0	14½	do.	24½ do.	32 do.	None,				None,			
Bowtah,	26	1	11	do.	28½ do.	" do.	1	3	50		Do.			
Bunty,	32	3	3½	do.	" do.	" do.	None,				Do.			
Codra,	34	1	11	do.	" do.	" do.	None,				Do.			
Codree,	21	1	3½	do.	" do.	" do.	None,				Do.			
Joaree, 1st do.	23	0	14½	do.	23¾ do.	26 do.	None.				2	2	00	do.
Ditto. 2d do.	24	2	0	do.	" do.	27 do.	None.				None,			
Barley, 1st do.	29	2	7	do.	20 do.	26 do.	None,				Do.			
Ditto, 2d do.	31	1	0	do.	" do.	27 do.	None,				Do.			
Gowar, 1st do.	35	1	3½	do.	" do.	28 do.	None,				Do.			
Ditto, 2d do.	38	1	11	do.	" do.	29 do.	None,				Do.			
Gram, 1st do.	34	0	14½	do.	21 do.	22 do.	4	2	50	do.	4	1	00	do.
Ditto, 2d do.	25	2	0	do.	" do.	23 do.	None,				4	0	00	do.
Batty, 1st Sort,	21	0	14½	do.	27¾ do.	32 do.	1	2	60	do.	1	2	40	do.
Ditto, 2d do.	22	3	11	do.	32 do.	38 do.	1	1	28	do.	1	1	76	do.
Ditto 3d do.	23	2	14½	do.	34¾ do.	42 do.	1	1	12	do.	None,			
Ditto, 4th do.	26	3	3½	do.	" do.	45 do.	1	0	48	do.	Do.			
Red Batty,	38	1	3½	do.	" do.	50 do.	1	0	48	do.	1	0	96	do.

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

Kaira, 1st Sept. 1814.

E. IRONSIDE,
Magistrate.

Broach, 1st Sept. 1814.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39½ English lbs.

J. ROMER,
Magistrate.

Surat, 1st Sept. 1814.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¾ English lbs.

T. BARNARD,
Reg. in charge.

Tannah, 1st Sept. 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

J. HALLETT,
Judg. & Magistrate.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

J. H. PELLY,
Sec. to the Com. of Market.

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, *Bake House Lane.*
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

the Goods of AVICHUL WITTULDASS late of Bombay Hindao Inhabitant.

APPLICATION hath this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by KEYKUSHROO SORABJEE Son of the late SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE a Creditor in the above Goods, that Letters of Adminiſtration, be committed to WILLIAM KENNEDY Eſq the Regiſter of the ſaid Court; all Perſons concerned in the ſaid Goods are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated the 22d September 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late J. HALL Tailor being about to proceed to Europe, earneſtly requeſts that all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to that Concern, will have the goodneſs to make early Remittances to him of the Sums due by them

Applications for payment having been repeatedly made by Letters to all thoſe on whom the above Eſtate has Claims, it is hereby notified that the Bills of the parties who do not make Payment prior to the departure of the Adminiſtrator, will be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law with inſtructions to purſue the requiſite legal meaſures in recovering the amount of them—a proceeding which will become indiſpenſibly neceſſary, it being now nearly five years ſince the demiſe of J. HALL It is further requeſted that Letters to the Adminiſtrator be directed to the care of Mr. CAMERON, at the Bombay Tavern.

J. B. WALLACE,
Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late J. HALL.

Bombay, 23d September 1814.

TO BE LET,

IN MEADOWS STREET,

No. 26,

A LARGE Upper Roomed Houſe and Garden. Inquire of Naſſerwanjee Cawajee Pitee at his Office, adjoining the ſaid Houſe and alſo at No. 6 and 8, Tamarine Lane.

Bombay. 23d Sept. 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Will or Teſtamentary paper writing of FRANCIS HASELWOOD late an Enſign in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Eſtabliſhment deceaſed, having been committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN FELL and CHARLES B. JAMES FELL of Bombay Eſquires, the Executors therein named; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate or having claims thereon are required to make the ſame known to the above named Executors or to Mr. HUNGERFORD Attorney at Law, without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 23d September 1814.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th SEPT. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. J. Grindlay to officiate as Sub Assistant Commissary General, during the absence of Captain Wilson, in the room of Lieutenant Mc-Vicar Grant deceased, from the 9th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

We are still unable to communicate any later News from Europe than that brought by the Cumbrian. The details publiſhed in the Madras papers, in consequence of the arrival of the Bengal at Madras as announced in our last, do not materially add to our stock of Intelligence; we have however selected one or two articles, which have not appeared in print here.

On Thursday evening all the passengers went on board the Cumbrian to proceed to Europe, but she was unable to get under weigh in consequence of a contrary wind, and is still detained by the same cause; she will probably however clear the harbour, before this paper is sent to the press.

The list of her passengers is as follows.

Sir William and Lady Wiseman and family, Mrs. W. Morgan and family, Major W. Burke, and Mr. Peate, of the 17th Lt. Dragoons.

We understand that a son of Archdeacon Barnes, of Exeter, has been appointed to the Archdeaconry of Bombay.

Arrivals]—Capt. T. G. Stewart, 1st Bt. 7th R[illegible]
Lieut. Price, Engineers.
Major Baker.
Lieut. Baker, H. M 80th Regt.
Lieut. Baker, 1st Bat. 5th Regt.
Capt. Maw, Brigade Major.
Capt. A. Campbell, Artillery.
Departures]—Capt. G. Litchfield, N. C.
Lieut. and Fort Adjt. Robt. Campbell, Mar. Bt.
Lieut. Col. W. Roome, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

September 21st, Arrived Ship Lord Minto, Captain A. Turner, from Bengal.

Ditto 22d, H. C. Ship Ernad, Lieutenant A. Harder, from Bengal,

Passengers,—Capt. Hamilton,—Lieutenant Anderson,—Doctor Young,—— Middleton,—Messrs. Harris,—W. Macdonald, H. C. Marine,—Captain Morse, H. M. Army,—Doctor Stewart,—Capt. Lieutenant Campbell, Artillery.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS]—At Colabah, on the 4th Inſtant, the Lady of Captain Chriſtopher Hodgſon, of the Artillery, of a Son.

On Thurſday the 22d inſtant, the Lady of Mr. E. C. Anderſon, of a ſon.

On Saturday morning the 17th inſtant, the Lady of Stephen Babington, Eſq. of a daughter.

DEATH]—At Colabah, after a few hours illneſs, on Wedneſday laſt, Capt. Ninian Louis Purvis, of the Country Service.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS]—At Barampore, on the 4th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Wight, 2d Battalion 21ſt Regiment N. I. of a ſon.

At Goa, on the 22d Auguſt, the Lady of Capt. Stone, of the 24th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on Sunday the 28th ultimo, the Lady of John Read, Eſq. of a Daughter.

On Saturday the 3d Inſtant, the Lady of John Moorat, Eſq. was ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—On Saturday laſt, Archibald Douglas, Eſq. of the Honorable Company's Bombay Civil Service, Brother in law to Mr. Dick, late Member of Council at this Preſidency.

At the General Hoſpital, on Saturday laſt, Lieutenant Dyneley, of the Invalid Eſtabliſhment.

Madras Intelligence.

AUGUST 30th.

We are informed that His Excellency the Admiral, may be expected to arrive at this Preſidency, early in the enſuing month, from his cruize to the Eaſtward in H. M. Ship Minden. Lady Hood it appears, had altered her original intention of immediately proceeding to Calcutta, and had gone into Bundl kund, intending to advance into Rewah. Her Ladyſhip was at Mirzapore on the 24th ultimo, and had viſited a celebrated waterfall in the vicinity of Jarra.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1814.

Yeſterday morning, arrived the Portugueſe ſhip Commercimento, Capt. Bernardo Pedro de Arnanjo.

She ſailed from Liſbon, on the 10th of May and on the following day, fell in with two French frigates, who after ſearching her, permitted her to proceed on her voyage. She touched at Madeira, which Iſland ſhe left on the 25th of that month. The expected fleet for India, had ſailed from thence on the 23d. We are informed, that the Achille, which convoyed the above fleet, intended to touch at Rio de Janeiro, but we have not been able to learn, whether the Indiamen were to accompany her, or to proceed on their voyage. We have not at preſent ſucceeded in our endeavours to obtain, the Portuguese Papers, but we have every reaſon to believe, that if there are any papers on board, we ſhall be able to procure them, and ſhould they contain any thing of importance, we ſhall loſe no time in tranſlating, and laying them before our readers.

Juſt as our paper was going to the Preſs, one Portugueſe Journal was put into our hands. It contains an intereſting Proclamation from the General Council of the diſtrict of Toulouſe, which we ſhall give in the courſe of the day. The only other article it contains; that has not already appeared is the following:

"Lord Wellington has received at Toulouſe, "a letter from the Emperor Alexander, written "with his own hand, and expreſſed in the moſt "flattering and gratifying terms, inviting him to "proceed to Paris, where (ſaid the Monarch), his "preſence alone was wanting to complete the "triumph"

Madras Courier.

A Fatal Duel took place at the Iſland of Booro, on the 22d of February laſt. It appears, that in conſequence of ſome miſunderſtanding which took place on board the Hon. Company's Cruizer Malabar, Lieutenant P—— and Doctor K—— of that ſhip, went aſhore at the iſland abovementioned, and exchanged ſhots, when Lieut. P—— received a ball, which went through his heart, and killed him upon the ſpot.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1814.

This morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Bengal, Captain Nicholls, from Portſmouth, left 10th May.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. C. Hayes, Mrs. E. De Havilland, Mrs. M[illegible]recham, Miſs C. Hayes, Miſs Helen Hayes, Miſs Mary De Havilland, Miſs Martha De Saumarez, Miſs M. Athall, Miſs E. M. Bul-an' Miſs Alexander, Miſs Creighton, Major De Havilland, J. N. Watts, Eſq. Senior Merchant, Colonel Croſdill, Meſſrs James Thomas, and A. F. Huddleston, Writers—Mr. D. S. Y[illegible] Aſsistant Surgeon,—Meſſrs. Frederick Blundell, and W. B[illegible]k, Cadets for Madras—Meſſrs. El. Prefgrave, and G. C. Low, W. Wilkinſon, J. F. Elliston, R. Creigton, Writers—Meſſrs. R. B. Burton, J. S. Winfield, Charles B[illegible]nny, Cadets for Bengal—Meſſrs H. Baker, and H[illegible]igly, Aſſiſtant Surgeons—J. H. Jolli[illegible]s, and F. J. Gill, Free Merchants, Mr. H. White.

The Bengal parted with the Honorable Company's Ships Prince Regent, Surrey, Lord K[illegible]h and Alexander off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Public Prints received by the Bengal, which extend to the 9th of May incluſive, are filled with the late glorious intelligence, received from Bengal and Bombay—a few articles in addition we have extracted for the amuſement of our Readers.

This morning arrived the Jane, Captain Brown, from Batavia 12th Auguſt.

By our Extracts from the Java Gazette, it will be obſerved, that intelligence of the Allies having entered Paris, was known at that place on the 12th ultimo.

The Biſhop of Calcutta, we underſtand, is a Paſſenger on the Prince Regent—The Reverend J. Mousley of this eſtabliſhment, is mentioned, as the Archdeacon of Madras.

Great preparations are making for a ſplendid illumination of the Cathedral Church at St. Thome to-morrow Evening, to celebrate the late glorious intelligence of the Peace—The Biſhop will deliver an oration, we underſtand, on the occaſion, and a grand proceſſion will take place, about five o'clock in the afternoon—Te Deum and other tokens of rejoicing, will begin at eight o'clock in the morning.

Java Govt Gazette Extraordinary.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1814.

We have the extreme ſatiſfaction to announce the arrival of H. M. Ship Grampus, with the H. C. Ships Dorſetſhire and Wexford, off Anjer. They ſailed from England the 11th of April, and parted from the reſt of the fleet bound to China, off St. Pauls; the latter are daily expected.

By this opportunity we have received the glorious intelligence of the Fall of Paris, which capital was entered by the Allied Sovereigns on the morning of the 31ſt of March.

ENGLISH EXTACTS.

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 29.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Notables of the country, to take into conſideration the plan of the conſtitution, at nine o'clock the members repaired to the New Church, where it was announced to them that his Royal Highneſs has appointed Mr. A. W. C. Nagell van Ampſen, President, and Mr. J. Bondt, Secretary, of the Aſſembly. At half paſt ten o'clock his Royal Highneſs left the Palace, accompanied by his two ſons, admiſt a brilliant proceſsion. Having arrived at the New Church, and having there taken his ſeat, his Royal Highneſs ſoon after delivered the following ſpeech to the Aſſembly:

"Gentlemen—With the most heartfelt emotions I open this aſſembly. Separated for nineteen years from my native land by the political storms which have ſhaken Europe for well nigh half a century, at the very moment when a career was ſoon to be opened for me, in which I could be for ſervice to my country, I found myſelf more and more cloſely attached to the Netherlands by the accounts of the daily increaſing depreſsion of a people, with whoſe glory and happineſs the glory and happineſs of my houſe were ſo long connected. But though the fortune, the uninterrupted and incredible fortune of the general oppreſſor of the Continent appeared for ever to remove the proſpect of ſeeing the land of my nativity, and eſpecially of ſeeing it free, yet thanks to the goodneſs of the Almighty, by means of the victorious arms of the united avengers and maintainers of the violated rights of nations, and by the enthuſiaſm of the Netherlanders for the reſtoration of their freedom, I not only ſee myſelf again in my native land, but ſurrounded and ſupported by all that the love and attachment of a people to their Prince can dictate. Can I, then, without emotion open an aſſembly, compoſed of ſo conſiderable a number of the beſt, the moſt diſtinguiſhed, and the moſt intelligent men of this people, to decide upon the moſt important point that can come under the conſideration of a nation—that conſtitutional code upon which may depend not only the happineſs of this, but of future generations?

"No Gentlemen, I feel all the affecting ſolemnity of this day: but alſo feel the more ſtrongly the duty which reſts upon me to promote the object of your important ſummons.

"I have ſaid upon the declaration of the majority of the nation, that they depoſited the rights of Sovereignty in my hands by way of preference, that I would only aſſume and exerciſe them upon one condition, and that one a Conſtitutional Code, analogous to the wants of Holland, and the preſent ſtate of Europe, and which ſhould amply ſecure freedom of perſon, ſecurity of property, and in one word, all thoſe civil rights which diſtinguiſh a people really free.

A Committe, compoſed of men whoſe patriotiſm and intelligence were above all ſuſpicion, have acordingly drawn out the plan of that Conſtitution. Mr. Van Maanen will communicate to you the baſes upon which this political edifice has been erected;—but it is by no means my aim, it cannot be my wiſh, to make the conſideration of this moſt important ſubject a mere-idle ceremony.

"Instructed by all that we have ſeen during the laſt twenty years, that the individual voting of almoſt the whole people, is, from the nature of things, nothing elſe than a mere pageant, I have therefore ſummoned this Aſſembly, in order to be certain that men, choſen from all parts of the country, from all ranks of citizens, may anſwer, not with precipitation, but gravely and deliberately without influence or dictation, to the queſtion, whether in this Constitution they find a ſufficient guarantee, not only of their own happineſs and ſecurity, but of thoſe of their children?

"To point out at much length, Gentlemen, how worthy this matter is of your ſerious consideration, would be little honourable to you; but I cannot omit to remind you, that it would alſo be diſhonourable to me, could any of you imagine that in this decision he ſhould be guided by any thing but his own experience, and his own understanding.

"The wants and the happineſs of the Netherlands must alone be the object of your deliberations, in like manner, as God is my witneſs, they constitute the object of my wiſhes and my efforts!"

After this, Mr. Van Maanen, First President of the High Court of Justice of the United Netherlands, and Member of the Committee for drawing up the Plan of the Constitution, addreſſed the Aſſembly, as he was charged by his Royal Highneſs, on the ſubject of the meeting, pointed out the duties incumbent on them, and explained in a ſuccinct, but clear manner, the priciples of the Constitution.

About two o'clok the thunder of artillery announced that the Constitution was accepted by a majority of 45 to 25.

THE PILOT,—April 7th.

The Venerable, Rear Admiral Durham, captured January 16th, at ſea, the Alcemene, French Frigate 44 guns and 319 men.

Ditto on the 20th January—the Iphigenia, 44 guns and 324 men.

The Europa, Captain Phillimore, captured the Clorinde, 44 guns and 360 men—deſperate engagement—both Ships dismasted.

A letter from Captain Rowley of the Eagle, dated at Malta 6th February, reports the destruction of the French Frigate Uriane.

The Ajax, Captain Otway, captured the French man of war Brig L'Alcyon, of 16-24 Pounders and 120 men.—Scilly N. 30 leagues 17th March—Pilot 23d March.

The Hannibal 74. Captain Sir M. Seymour, captured the French Frigate La Sultane, 44 guns and 330 men.—Pilot March 20.

The John Palmer, Captain Reid from Bengal and Bourbon, lost on the 9th instant off Ovar, about 20 miles from Oporto—all on board periſhed—Pilot 30th March.

The Hebrus, Captain Palmer, captured 27th instant, the French Frigate L'Etole, under Cape La Hague, in 8 fathom water—after a deſperate action—Pilot 4th April.

The Majestic, Captain Hayes, in lat. 37 long. 20 on the 3d February, captured the Trepsichore, French Frigate of 44 guns, and 230 men,—Pilot 4th April.

Translations from the Gazeta De Lisboa.

TOULOUSE, April 16.

Proclamation of the General Council of the District

Inhabitants of the diſtrict of the Upper Garonne, the Council General aſsembled in an extraordinary ſeſsion, haſtens to acquaint you with the benefits we are about to receive, and to proclaim itſelf the organ of your generous ſentiments.

Tyranny has ceaſed: the uſurper has fallen; let us give thanks to God, who has had compaſsion on our country! From the preſent hour, no more conſcripts will be compelled to reckon upon the age of 20 years as the fatal and inevitable moment of death: no more taxes will be impoſed, which robbed the rich man, and took from the poor all that he is poſseſsed. without advancing in the moſt remote degree the proſperity of our country: no more ſhall you ſuffer from the troops which devaſtated all your property, which impriſoned your fathers, your mothers, your ſons, and your brothers; who dragged your men from your houſes, and bound your ſons in the ſtreets, to conduct them from army to army, to carry them into the field of battle, and to whiten with their bones, ſome deſert of Ruſsia or of Spain. The tyrant held us all without exception bent, beneath a yoke of iron, which encompaſsed us on every side; he gave us no time to breathe; our evils encreaſed without limit, without interruption, and without remedy, and even hope had paſsed away.

What a ſudden change do we behold, O Fellow countrimen!! We recover our good Kings, whoſe beloved line commenced almoſt with the Monarchy; the Royal family of Bourbon, whoſe right to the throne of France never has, never will, never can be deſtroyed: At the name of Louis XVIII (a Monarch in whoſe perſon are united, the moſt admirable talents with the moſt celeſtial goodneſs) already are renewed peace, true liberty, and the eſteem of foreign nations, amongſt whom we had become leſs an object of dread, than of horror and compaſsion: the Conſcripts will be recalled to their hearths; the priſoners of war, which have inundated Europe, without a hope of returning to their native country, are about to be reſtored to us; Agriculture will regain ſtrength, and commerce, treaſure; and a long repoſe will conſole the world.

As the firſt of all these benefits, the worthy Son of St. Louis, and of Henry 4th approaches our country, and at his side, appears the daughter of Louis 16th, an Angel of Peace—we know well how to appreciate all that they have ſuffered

Let nothing diſturb this day of joy: let the paſt be forgotten, let us live for the future, and at the bottom of our hearts let theſe ſentiments be engraven, Our God, and Our King.

Long live the King, long live H. R. H the Duke of Angouleme, honour and gratitude to the allied powers, our liberators, to the armies of England, of Spain and of Portugal: honour and gratitude to their glorious chief, the Britiſh Turenne, Lord Marquis of Wellington.

The Council of the Diſtrict unanimonsly declares in the name of the Province it repreſents, that it will acknowledge no King but Louis 18th, and orders that the preſent Proclamation ſhall be publiſhed and affixed in every town of the Province. and that the Mayors of the reſpective towns ſhall be reſponsible for any negligence in this reſpect.

Gazeta De Lisboa, 29th April

On the 12th of April, Lord Wellington invited to dinner the chief authorities of the city of Toulouſe. Various toaſts were given, the firſt by Lord Wellington—Louis 18th, the ſecond by the Members of the City Council—Lord Wellington; but the Modeſt General entreated that his health might be deferred, and gave—The allied powers—the third toaſt was given by the City Council—Lord Wellington—the fourth by the Spaniſh Officers preſent—Lord Wellington, the Liberator of Spain, the Portugueſe Officers gave the fifth toaſt—Lord Wellington, the Liberator of Portugal—

Gazeta de Lisboa, 2d May.

Paris, April 18—This morning Buonaparte ſet out from Fontainebleau, for the place of his deſtiny. It is ſaid, that he demanded three libraries, that of Fontainebleau, that of the Council of State, and that of the Palace of the Thuilleries: and that he alſo required 100 carriages, a singular equipage for an island in which it is impoſsible to go, except on foot or on horſeback.—*Gazeta de Lisboa, 5th May*

It is ſaid that His Eminence Cardinal Feſuh, and Madame Buonaparte had demanded an aſylum from the Pope, that Louis Buonaparte was to retire into Swizerland, and that Jerome and Joſeph, intended to go to Britiſh America.

The Duke del Infantado has been appointed Ambaſsador to His Catholic Majeſty the King of France.—*Gazeta de Lisboa, 9th May*

Mad Courier.

Acts of the Provisional Government.

The relations which have juſt been eſtabliſhed between the allied powers and the French Government, are of ſuch a nature, as will immediately admit of France being conſidered to be in a ſtate of amity with them.

The Proviſional Government, therefore, relying on the ſecurity inſpired by theſe relations; Decree.

That all conſcripts actually aſſembled are at liberty to return to their houſes, and that all thoſe who have not yet been dragged from [redacted] are authoriſed to remain there. ted to the battalions by each department, enmaſſe.

CE OF BENEVENTO and OTHER MEMBERS.

vernment decreed.

1ſt. lems, cyphers, and armorial bearings, which characteriſed the Government of Bonaparte, ſhall be ſuppreſſed, and effaced wherever found to exiſt.

2d. That the ſuppreſsion ſhall be excluſively entruſted to perſons delegated by the municipal and police authorities, without the private zeal of individuals being allowed to aſsiſt in or interrupt the work.

3d. That no addreſs, or proclamation, public paper, or private writing, ſhall contain injurious or outrageous expreſsions againſt the ejected Government; the cauſe of our country being too noble to adopt any of the odious means to which it had reſorted.

Paris, 4th April.

(Signed as above.)

PARIS. April 4.

Addreſs of the Proviſional Government to the French People.

Frenchmen,

After emerging from civil diſcords, you choſe for your chief a man, who appeared on the ſtage of the world with the character of grandeur. In him you reſted all your hopes. Theſe hopes have been diſappointed. He has only founded deſpotiſm upon the ruins of anarchy. He was at leaſt ingratitude bound to become a Frenchman among you.—He never has been ſo. He has never ceaſed to undertake without end and without motive, unjuſt wars, as an adventurer who wiſhes to be famous. Within the ſpace [redacted] years, he has devoured your your population.

Every family mourns. All Fran He alone is deaf to our miſeries even now when he dreams of his designs ſo finally puniſhed by u reverſes.

He has not known how to make his reign advantageous to national proſperity, nor even to that of his own deſpotiſm. He has deſtroyed all that he wiſhed to create, and regenerated all that he wiſhed to deſtroy. In force alone he put his confidence, and as a juſt return for his ſenſeleſs ambition, he is overwhelmed by force.

At laſt, his unexampled tyranny is at an end: the Allied Powers have entered the capital of France.

Napoleon ruled us as a nation of Barbarians. Alexander and his magnanimous Allies, ſpeak only the language of honour, of juſtice, and of humanity.

They have come to reconcile a brave and unhappy people with Europe.

Frenchmen, the Senate has declared Napoleon fallen from the throne. Your country is no longer with him. It can only be ſaved by a new order of things. We have known the exceſſes of popular licence, and thoſe of abſolute power: Let us re-eſtabliſh a true Monarchy, in limiting by wiſe laws, the different authorities of which it is compoſed.

Under the ſhelter of a paternal throne, let neglected agriculture again flouriſh; let commerce now ſhackled by ſtrong impediments, reſume its liberty; let our youth no longer be ſwept away by arms, ere they have gained ſtrength to bear them; let the order of nature be no longer interrupted, and ſuffer the old man to enjoy the hope of dying before his children! Frenchmen, let us rally.

The paſt calamities are now at an end, and Peace is about to terminate the tumults (bouleverſemens) of Europe. To this the Auguſt Allies have pledged themſelves.

France will take repoſe, after her long agitations; and more enlightened by her double experience of anarchy and deſpotiſm, will find happineſs in the return of a tutelary. Government.

Legislative Body, Sitting April 4.

The report of yeſterday's proceedings was read, and its ſubſtance approved of. Two Members of the Legiſlative Body, Meſſrs. de Mon louis and Roſſard de St. Martin wrote to the Preſident, that they adhered to the act, by which the Senate decrees the depoſition of Napoleon Buonaparte and his family. The allegiance of theſe Members will be entered on the journals.

The committee having been ordered to draw up a letter in the name of the Legiſlative Body, to the Members of the provisional Government; One of the Secretaries read the following.

To the Members of the Provisonal Government.

Gentlemen,

We are deſired by the Legiſlative Body to expreſs their great ſatisfaction at the communication of the decree of the Senate, which calls you to the provisional Government. That decree alſo confides to you the honorable commiſsion, of preſenting to it the baſis of a conſtitutional Charter. May it eſtabliſh an invariable equilibrium between its primary authorities, and at laſt fix on ſolid and durable foundation the happineſs of all, and ſecurity of every one. The Members of the Legiſlative Body rejoice that it is conſiſtent equally with their rights and their duty, to take a part in the great work of political regeneration.

We are, &c.

(Signed) FELIX FANCON,
President, &c.

The Legiſlative body approved the letter as now read, after which the ſitting was diſſolved by the Preſident.

PREFECTURE OF THE POLICE.

To the Chiefs of Administration, Commissaries of Police, and Peace Officers

Paris, April 4, 1814,

Gentlemen,

The important events which have come to paſs, the ſolemn reſolution taken by the Senate of pronouncing the downfal of Napoleon and his family from the throne of France and of organizing a Proviſional Government, muſt have made ſolemn and deep impreſsions on your minds. Honoured with the confidence of Government, which has continued me in the exerciſe of my functions, I owe it as a duty to myſelf and you, to make known my ſentiments, and to trace to you the line of your duty. Happy to behold an end at laſt put to the evils of my country, I haſtened to embrace the new means of ſerving it, offered for my acceptance. I have entirely devoted myſelf to it, and expect that my fellow labourers will partake my devotedneſs; that they will redo [redacted]

capacity, it gives me pleaſure to think, that in this great and important juncture, they will not ſink below themſelves, and that they will be convinced, that at no previous time, had their country ſtronger claims on them, or claims, the fulfilment of which could more entitle them to her gratitude. I am ſure, that I need not tell them, that I reſt upon them to inſpire all perſons under their orders with the ſentiments, which animate themſelves.

Receive the aſſurance, &c.

(Signed) PASQUIER, Prefect of Police.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed, that the immenſe quantity of intercepted letters, as well thoſe from England and other foreign countries, as thoſe detained for home circulation, detained for more than three years in the depot for rejected papers (rebuts, literally *traſh*) will be immediately forwarded according to their addreſs.

BOURIENNE, P. M. G.

Paris, 4th April.

THE TIMES—April 30.

The Paris papers, which have been received to the 27th inſtant, contain numerous proofs of the activity and moderation of Monsieur's Provisional Government. In addreſsing himſelf to the Commiſsioners! who have been ſent into the provinces, he adverts to the circumſtance of their being ſelected from among men of different parties. Whatever ideas one may form of thoſe parties in the abſtract, it is certain that practically ſpeaking, Conciliation ought, in the preſent circumſtances of France, to be the firſt principle of government. "No more divisions" was Monſreur's exclamation on entering Paris; and it ſhould be egraven on every heart; and ſhould guide the conduct of all public men. Over paſt political errors a veil muſt be drawn. It muſt be forgotten that this man was a theoretical republican, that a friend to the *democratic royale*, and the other a reſolute ſupporter of the excluſive privileges of the nobleſse. It muſt only be aſked, are they honeſt; are they diſintereſted; do they love their country: will they ſacrifice to it their prejudices; will they not ſully it by their crimes? This last is the great touchstone of public confidence. Frenchmen in all parts of that vast kingdom are ſensible of the evil which have been incurred by a general relaxation of the moral bonds of ſociety; and are eager to diſown ſo fatal a ſyſtem. "But a ſhort time more of ſuch a reign," ſays Chateaubriand, "and France would have been one vast den of robbers." And elſewhere he adds, "the time, I hope, will come, when Frenchmen obtaining their liberty, ſhall declare by a ſolemn act, that they have not taken part in the crimes of the tyranny: that the murder of the Duke of Enghien, the captivity of the Pope and the war in Spain, are acts, impious, ſacreligious hateful; above all, that they are anti French, and that their infamy ought to reſt on the head of the Foreigner alone, by whom they were perpetrated.", Monsieur has ſufficiently ſhown his desire to do away the indignities offered to the Sovereign Pontiff. The Provisional Government had previouſly teſtified their anxiety to releaſe the remaining Spaniſh Princes from captivity. It remains that the murder of the Duke of Enghien, as well as thoſe of his illuſtrious relatives, ſhould be expiated, as far as ſuch deeds can admit of expiation, by the moſt ſolemn and public teſtimony of a general ſorrow. The eloquent French writer whom we have ſo often quoted with pleaſure, ſuggeſts, that before Louis XVIII. is preſented to the French people as their King, a funeral ceremony ſhould be celebrated on the very ſpot where Louis and Antoinette were ſlaughtered. We all remember with what zeal the citizens of Brunſwick at the firſt moment of their freedom, haſtened to attend the obſequies of a beloved Prince, who had periſhed ſeven years before; and to whoſe corpſe Buonaparte had brutally refuſed interment in it's native ſoil: but perhaps before a similar ceremony is adopted in France. it may be neceſſary to afford ſome previous information to the great body of the people, what and how great the crimes of their tyrants have been; for it is almoſt inconceivable how completely they have for years paſt been blinded by the moſt artful falsifications, of fact. "Entire France has become the empire of falſehood. Journals, pamphlets, harangues, proſe, verſe, every thing has diſguiſed the truth. If it rained, we were told that the ſun ſhone. If the Tyrant paraded amidſt a silent, ſullen po [redacted] we were aſſured that he had been re- ith universal acclamations by a joy- itude." Such is the ſtatement of an obſerver. and it is certainly not over We have ourſelves had occasion t perſons of reſpectability in France o abſurdly miſled by calumny, as the death of Louis XVI. to a plot d'Artois, to get poſseſsion of t throne. Nay, had not ſome of Buonaparte's hired orators very lately the impudence to attribute that lamentable event, and all the anarchy which preceded and followed it, to the machinations of England? We wiſhed France, it was ſaid, to experience a bloody revolution, becauſe our own had been bloody! Let us remember, too, the forged decree of the 28th of April, 1811, revoking the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which was not produced till May, 1812. A Government which, in the diſcharge of it's moſt ſacred functions, or even in the official ſpeeches which it makes or fabricates, can venture on ſuch low tricks or falſhood, muſt have previouſly gone nigh to cloſe up every avenue to truth from the inveſtigation of the people. The celebrated 29th Bulletin, which was a tiſſue of lies, was vaunted to be a monument of candour and ingenuouſneſs. What ſhall we ſay to the ſtandards taken at Leipsic? Or what to the ſtriking fact, that no account of the battle of Vittoria, which diſpoſſeſſed Joſeph of his uſurped kingdom, has ever to this moment appeared in a French journal? To the maſs of individuals in France, therefore, though the tyranny of Buonaparte be known in its immediate effect on their individual miſery, yet his perſonal vices, and faults, his demoraliſed ſoul, his reliſh for all that is perfidious and baſe, his unfeeling egotiſm and vanity, and all that conſtituted the real peculiarities of his character, were perfectly unknown. The Royal Commiſsioners ſent by Monſieur into the different provinces are eſpecially charged to inſtruct the people in regard to the late events; but a ſhort six penny pamphlet, containing the unvarniſhed tale of Buonaparte's miſdeeds, would do more in a ſingle week to open the eyes of the nation, than a hundred of the moſt eloquent orators, delivering harangues in every department, ſucceſsively for a twelve month. Theſe perſons are ſent on an eaſy and a pleaſant meſsage. They are to "carry hope to the people, and bring back truth to the King; but their labour would be greatly abridged, and the joy they would every where meet would be heightened, by the means we have pointed out. Another branch of the duty of theſe Commiſsioners, on which Monsieur ſays little in his public harangue, is of greater nicety, and muſt have required confidential communication more diſtinct and particular directions. We allude to the power of ſuſpending and replacing public functionaries. Some of the Prefects and Sub-prefects will doubtleſs cling to the laſt wreck of a tyranny, by which they were rewarded in exact proportion to their vices; but here, too, the moral ſcale preſents an infallible criterion. Thoſe who have made their places (as many have done) a ſource of plunder and oppreſsion, who have ſhewn a brutal barbarity in enforcing the harſh laws of the conſcription, and have enriched themſelves out of the additional *centimes* impoſed at will on the poor—thoſe men, whatever may be thought of their perſonal weight or talents, it will be a popular meaſure to remove from the places they have abuſed, and a few ſuch acts of juſtice will effectually eſtabliſh the King's Government in the hearts of the people. As to thoſe functionaries, who, by their wilful detention of the public diſpatches, cauſed the lamentable ſlaughter at Thouloſe, the nation, and indeed all Europe, will with pleaſure ſee them brought to condign puniſhment.

These papers contain a Treaty, a conditional one we preſume, ſaid to have been signed on the 1st of March last, with a view to that ſort of defensive alliance which the continuance of Buonaparte's power must have rendered neceſsary; and of which at the time it was agitated, we gave ſome intimation. The Senate, by death and resignation, is at preſent reduced to 128. It is rather abſurd to consider the poſitive number of its Members as part of the Conſtitutional Law of the country. In the nature of things, the number ought to be relative, either to the extent of the territory, to the general population, to the wealth of individuals, to the influence of other orders in the State, or to circumstances of the like variable nature. If, however, a fixed number ſhould be agreed upon for a time, we ſhould think 250, exclusive of the Princes of the blood, would be not at all too many. By this arrangement, the Restoration would more exactly anſwer to the common wiſhes of King and People; and, as far as regards the Senate, would form a fair union, and perhaps an ultimate amalgamation of the parties which have hitherto divided the country.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Report of the Provisors Commiſsioner of the departments of the Finances and exchequer to His Royal Highness Monsieur, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

Monſeigneur,—Exhorbitant duties were impoſed on colonial produce by the Decrees of the 5th of Auguſt and the 12th of September, 1810, laid on by a deſtructive policy, which no longer exiſts; they ought not to ſurvive it. Policy, juſtice to the preſent poſſeſſors of goods which have paid theſe duties, would perhaps adviſe their gradual diminution if circumſtances were ſuch, that the progreſsive return to a reaſonable tariff could keep up commodities to ſuch a price as was likely to favour the intereſts of the holders of them, but this is not the caſe.

Military events have occaſioned the diſſolution of lines of cuſtom houſes, eſtabliſhed on the land frontiers, from Geneva to Dunkirk; and the preſence of the allied Armies, will, for ſome months to come, prevent their re-eſtabliſhment.

The port of Bordeaux, all thoſe of the Gironde, thoſe of the coaſt of Gaſcony, as far as St. Jean de Luz, are occupied by the Engliſh army. Bordeaux has already received ſome rich cargoes and numerous importations are ſpeedily expected.

Thus France is open for an extent of more than 150 leagues to the free introduction of foreign merchandize, and the Government is unable to prevent it. This extraordinary ſituation could not fail to produce a ſudden and extreme depreſsion in the prices." Accordingly, colonial produce is already ſold very much below the duties fixed by the tariff; and coffee, for inſtance, taxed at 44 ſous per lb. ſcarcely finds purchaſers at 38.

Meanwhile conſiderable quantities of goods are depoſited in the cuſtom houſes; and merchants ſubject to higher duties than the prices for which the articles could be ſold, are reduced to the alternative of leaving them to rot in the warehouſes, or to ſend them abroad, as they might do, being ſure to profit afterwards by the opening of our frontiers, to introduce them again exempt from all duties.

On the other hand, the opening of our ports to prohibited commodities is the neceſsary conſequence of the preſent ſtate of our political relations, and your Royal Highneſs has already authorized it. Freſh colonial merchandize will ſpeedily be imported: if moderate duties do not permit their conſumption, they will again accumulate in the warehouſes to the great detriment of commerce, and without any profit to the Exchequer.

In this ſtate of things, a proviſory meaſure appears to us to be indiſpenſibly neceſsary, and we may expect to ſee trade ruined, the conſumption excluſively ſupplied by fraud, and the Exchequer without revenues. unleſs ſuch duties be for the preſent eſtabliſhed, that commerce ſhall derive more benefit from paying them, and purſuing legitimate meaſures, than by releaſing itſelf from them by the deviations facilitated by the ſtate of our frontiers.

Proceeding upon this calculation, we have found that the coffee now bought at London may be imported into France at 38 ſous. This is likewiſe the price at which it is offered at Rotterdam and Amſterdam. By laying on a duty of 6 ſouſe, it would ſtand the importer in 34 ſous. The preſent price at Paris is 38 ſous. The merchant will cheerfully pay this duty of 6 ſous, becauſe, if it is a little above the extra coſt of the carriage by hand from Holland to France, it ſecures him at leaſt againſt the chances and loſses attendant on that kind of carriage.

The ſame calculation fix the duty that clayed ſugar is capable of bearing at ſix ſous: raw ſugar at 4 ſous; pepper at 8 ſous; indigo at thirty ſous; cocoa at ten ſous. The annexed table ſhews the other commodities to which it is neceſsary to apply proviſionary regulations is formed on the ſame principles.

When the Government ſhall have been able to eſtabliſh a complete and regular ſyſtem for our cuſtom-houſes on the frontiers and on our coaſts, and treaties of peace ſhall have laid the ground work of our commercial relations, it will be time enough to conſider of a definitive tariff. We may then examine, without being checked by accidental and imperious conſiderations which have ceaſed to exiſt, what duties may be borne, compatibly with the intereſts of public revenue and the freedom of commerce, by certain colonial commodities, the conſumption of which is principally confined to the more opulent claſs of ſociety. At preſent we obey the mandates of neceſsity, by reſerving for the Exchequer a duty ſo calculated that commerce ſhall find no intereſt in availing itſelf of the channels which are open on every ſide to enable it to evade that duty.

Such is the object, ſuch the ground-work of the proviſory duties which we propoſe in Art. 1. of the regulations which we have the honor of ſubmitting for the approbation of your Royal Highneſs.

Art. 2 Exempt cotton and wool from all duty importation, and ſubject, them only to the ſpecial duty, called the duty of the " balance of trade," impoſed by the law of the 24th Nivoſe, year 5, on all the commodities which enjoy an abſolute freedom of importation This duty, ſolely intended to defray the charge of preparing tables of importation and exportation, amounts to no more than five ſous per quintal.

Cottons are rated by the decree of the 5th Aug. as follows:—Thoſe of America at 3 or 4 franks per lb; thoſe of the Levant at from 1 to 3 francs, according as they are imported by land or ſea: and thoſe of Naples at 1 franc 20 centimes. Oblivion of all the principles which ſupport national induſtry could alone cauſe them to be taxed in a manner ſo exceſsive.

It is returned to firſt principles to relieve them entirely from duty Nevertheleſs we have not loſt ſight of the circumſtance that there are in our ſhops and warehouſes cotton which have paid the duties, the abolition of which we propoſe; and that the manufacturers eſpecially, ſtill poſseſs conſiderable quantities of goods, either made or making, the produce of cotton, upon which theſe duties have already been charged.

We have ſtopped to enquire if it would be to the intereſt of both, and facilitate the conſumption of the goods in the warehouſes, to defer, in regard to cotton, the revival of the ſyſtem of freedom, dictated by policy, and to retain, for a ſpecific time, a portion of the preſent duties. But on examining our frontiers, in regard to the cuſtom-houſes, we cannot help ſeeing that the loſſes with which the manufactures are threatened, reſult particularly from the competition, inevitable for the moment, of foreign cloths and cotton yarn, the raw material of which has not been ſubject to any duty; that it would do nothing for the prevention of theſe loſses, to maintain the whole or part of a monſtrous duty, the payment of which for new manufacturers, could only, on the contrary, aggravate them; that the maintaining the duty even for a time, would alſo have the ſignal effect of rendering it impoſsible for the manufacturers to continue or to reſume their labours; that on the contrary, by immediately making them free of duty we may hope to ſuſtain or relieve trade in the manufactories which work up cotton, and alſo to afford means of exiſtence to a very conſiderable maſs of artizans, who deſerve the utmoſt ſolicitude of Government.

After having deliberately weighed theſe conſiderations, M. the Commiſsioner of the Interior and I have thought, that the immediate ſuppreſsion of the duties upon cotton wools was the only proper meaſure to reconcile the preſent ſituation of manufacturers with their future intereſts, in furniſhing them with the means of repairing, from this moment, the loſses which the imperious circumſtances in which we are placed may cauſe them to ſuſtain upon the merchandizes already manufactured, by a new development of their induſtry.

(Signed) The Commiſsioner of Finance.
Baron LOUIS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Mr. Laſcelles preſented the report of the Committee on the Galway Election, which ſtated the right of election to be veſted in the Town, Corporation, and Freeholders.

GENERAL AINSLIE.

Sir. R. Heron regretted his abſence, when charges had been made againſt the character of a gallant officer by an honorable baronet. He was not leſs concerned at the anſwer it had occaſioned from an hon. gentleman oppoſite; for, from what he knew on the ſubject, it was not likely that the proper documents upon the ſubject could be laid before the houſe ſpeedily. The communications tranſmitted to this country by General Ainslie, containing documents in his own vindication, had by ſome means or other been intercepted, or miſcarried. Feeling how extremely important it was to the character of that officer that he ſhould not remain under the ſuſpicion of ſuch charges being well-founded, for ſo long a time as might elapſe before ſufficient documents could be produced, he now roſe for the purpoſe of being allowed the liberty of laying upon the table certain papers in his poſseſsion, which were duplicates of letters and other communications from General Ainslie to Mrs. Ainslie, and which tended to ſhew, in a great degree, that the circumſtances had been miſconceived, or greatly exaggerated. He muſt lament that the character of an officer who had been ſo long in the public ſervice, with ſo much credit to himſelf, and who had maintained ſo honourable a character in every department in which he had lately filled, ſhould remain under a ſerious imputation till the opportunity of his vindication ſhould arrive. He hoped he might be permitted to read part of the communications, which he was proceeding to do, when.

The Speaker obſerved, that though he did not willingly interrupt the honourale member, yet he wiſhed to put him into a more correct coarſe, and a mode more likely to attain his object, If he had moved for any official documents which could be produced officially, he would have been perfectly correct, but he apprehended, that not within the right of any individual members to lay unofficial papers before the houſe without permiſsion ſo to do. The proper courſe would be to explain the nature of the object to the houſe, ſince a member was not competent to do more on his own authority.

Sir R. Heron thanked the Speaker for his advice, and ſtated, that with reſpect to the honor of the letters he had propoſed to read, one part of them was, that the perſon ſaid to have been flogged, being a free perſon of colour, was not ſo: but that in fact, he was a runaway ſlave, ſlave, French by birth, and had been guilty of theft.

Mr. Oreevep ſpoke to order. The honorable Baronet was going into a ſtatement, irregular and leading to no ſubject. There was no queſtion upon the ſubject before the houſe, or enquiry into the conduct of General Ainslie.

Sir H. Mildway ſaid that no man would rejoice more than himſelf to find General Ainslie came out of his buſineſs with clean hands. He merely roſe from a wiſh to ſet right the honorable member reſpecting his miſconception, that charges had been preferred againſt the General. What he (Sir H. M.) ſtated that was not a charge, but a notice of circumſtances which had appeared in the public prints.

Sir R. Heron hoped that the houſe and the public would ſuſpend all judgment upon this buſineſs, in juſtice to General Ainslie, until the proper documents could be obtained.

The convoy Bill went through the Committee.

CONDEMNED SLAVE SHIPS REGISTRY.

Mr. Roſe obtained leave to bring in a bill for regeſtering as Britiſh ſhips Slave-veſsels taken and condemned.

Mr. Whitebread ſaid, that the name of the Slave Trade compelled him to make ſome obſervations. He hoped and truſted that this abominable traffic would not eſcape the notice of the great powers of Europe in the approaching Congreſs, which was to ſettle the peace of the world, and that their condemnation of it would be followed up by the enactments and decrees to carry it into full effect. Alſo, that our preponderating influence would be uſed for that deſirable and deſired end. He could not expect any very particular anſwer; but he ſhould be happy, if the right honourable gentleman oppoſite could communicate any ſatisfactory information on the ſubject. No better opportunity of alluding to this ſubject ſeemed to him likely ſoon to occur.

Mr. Roſe ſaid it was not in his power to give a direct anſwer to ſuch a queſtion. Certainly the ſubject was one of high importance, and not likely to eſcape attention.

Mr. Whitebread obſerved, that this was no anſwer upon authority. He, himſelf, knew that conſiderable ſpeculations were now entered into, in the hope of making uſe of foreign flags and ports, for the revival of this odious trade, by perſons who had formerly been engaged therein.

Mr, Croker had leave to bring in a bill, for the erection of a Light-Houſe in the Iſle of May (Frith of Forth.)

A committee was appointed to inquire into the condition and number, &c. of Pariſh Apprentices.

The liſt of defaulters was called over: ſome have leave of abſence, and others were ordered to attend the ballot on the 19th of May next.

LATE HOSTILITIES IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Mr. Freemantle expreſsed his deſire to know whether any and what ſteps had been taken by our ambaſsadors or military commiſsioners with the allied armies in France to inform Lord Wellington of what had taken place in Paris.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that immediately he could give only a general anſwer to the queſtion. This he could ſay, that no ſteps had been omitted either by our miniſters abroad, or by the government at home, to give the earlieſt information to our commander.

Mr. Fremantle, was ſorry to ſay, that this anſwer was not ſatisfactory. What was the date of the firſt communication to Lord Wellington from Paris?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not immediately anſwer this; but he had no objection to a motion on the ſubject.

Mr. Fremantle, then moved, by way of addreſs, for the production of copies of extracts of ſuch documents as would ſhew what ſteps were taken by our ambaſsador or military commiſsioners with the allied armies, from the 21st of March to the 12th of April, to communicate the tranſactions at Paris, to Lord Wellington.

At the ſuggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the enquiry was extended to what ſteps had been taken by the government of this country; he added, that the information would ſtate that no means had been neglected to convey the intelligence. The circumſtances that had unexpectedly occurred were matter of deep though unavailing regret to all.

Mr. Fremantle.—His object in the motion was to diminiſh the feelings of thoſe who were deeply affected by theſe events. It would be to them, and to the houſe and country, a conſolation to know that every effort had been made to prevent the uſeleſs loſs of valuable lives. The motion was then agreed to.

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DENMARK AND NORWAY.

Mr. Horner wiſhed to know, whether any orders had been iſsued for the detention of priſoners of war, ſubjects of Denmark; or whether ſuch orders where intended.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (as we underſtood), in a low tone ſaid, no ſuch orders had been iſsued.

Mr. Wynne ſaid, it was the right of Parliament to be informed whether we were in a state of peace or war with Norway. He did not wiſh to trench upon the prerogative but it was due to the houſe to state the facts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that this government could only have conſidered Norway as a part of the dominions either of the government of Denmark or that of Sweden.

Mr. Wynne ſaid, that taking that to b the caſe, still he was deſirous of knowing if any other orders had been issued to prevent intercourſe with Norway.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the hon. gentleman had better make this the ſubject of a motion.

Mr. Wynne ſaid, that one word might have ſettled the point. However, he ſhould now give notice of a motion to aſcertain the matter to-morrow.

SINKING FUND.

Mr. Paſcoe Grenfell roſe to make a motion reſpecting the Sinking Fund; not ſo much for the purpoſe of stating his own opinions, as for that of obtaining h ſe of the houſe. He wiſhed to conſider th t clauſe of the Sinking Fund Act which allowed the application of part of that fund to the ſervice of the year. He was aware that financial ſubjects were not generally attractive, either in or out of the houſe, notwithstanding their importance. It was the act of the 26 h of th. King that laid the foundation of ſinking fund; it was a ſyſtem, simple in its principles, powerfully efficacious in its operations, and better than any that had ever been deviſed for the benifit of our finances. By it, conſiderable ſums were taken from the conſolidated fund, and veſted in the hands of commiſsioners for keeping down the national debt. The adherence to this and other acts had been long and uninterrupted; and vast sums had been accumulated for fiduciary purpoſes. This was a ſubject on which a man that had never ſeen the Stock market might from as good a judgment as another. The Price must neceſsarily depend, in a great meaſure, on the ſupply that was thrown into the market. The preſent mode was a very circuitous one, and he thought that it was eaſy to prove that it was not the best. He would ſuppoſe t e caſe of a gentleman really wanting to borrow 1 ,00 l. on a large estate: what would be thought of the perſon, who would adviſe him to get one broker to bring bills of his into the market to the amount of 22,000l. and then ſend another broker to buy up 12000l. of thoſe bill? And yet that was preciſely the manner in which the nation was adviſed to act. If a ſum of 10 millions was really wanting, the courſe taken was to raiſe a loan of 22 millions, and let the commiſsioners for the reduction of the national debt buy up to the amount of 12 millions. He had heard many speak of the great advantage to the money market from the steady purchaſes of the commiſsioners for the reduction of the national debt; he believed, however, that if another ſystem was adopted by which the loans were ſmaller, the funds would be higher. While the commiſsioners were coming into the market with their bank notes to buy up a part of the old debt, the contractors for the new loan were coming in alſo with their *omnium* and *ſcrip* to the ſame amount, which must tend as much to depreſs the funds as the buying of an equal quantity of the debt by the commiſsioners would go to raiſe them. As fast, then, as the commiſsioners poured their money into the market, the contractors for the new loan got it out. If he was then aſked what advantage the public would gain by changing the mode of raiſing the money, he ſhould anſwer that they would gain the advantages which now go to the ſubſcribers for the loan. If the commiſsioners, for example, had their ſhare of the profits of the laſt loan, there would have been a gain to the public of above a million, from the premium the ſhares ſold at. It would be the ſame in all thoſe caſes where the loans are profitable, as the profit would then go to the public, inſtead of the contractors. He believed, alſo, that if the loan were ſmaller, there would be much more competition, and conſequently better terms gained for the public. His object was only, that the ſubject ſhould have a full conſideration. He ſhould at preſent only move for "an account of the money expended by the commiſsioners for the reduction of the national debt, as alſo of the average price at which the debt was redeemed, without diſtinguiſhing the funds in which the ſtock was redeemed."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaw nothing objectionable in the motion, and thought the houſe was much indebted to the honourable gentleman for the ideas he had thrown out. He had very candidly ſtated, that as to the increaſe of the debt within the year, it would be nearly the ſame whether the money was raiſed in the preſent mode by a larger loan, and the commiſſioners redeeming part of the old debt, or whether the loans were ſmaller, and the commiſſioner were to contract for the remainder. Although it might be nearly the ſame as to the amount of debt, yet it was not ſuppoſed that it would be the ſame as to its effect on the money market. It was generally ſuppoſed by thoſe most converſent with the money market, that the ſteady purchaſes of the commiſſioners prevented the great fluctuation that otherwiſe would take place. He was far, however, from ſaying that caſes might not occur, in which it might be proper to follow the courſe ſuggeſted by the hon. Gentleman: for example, if there was any improper combination among the bidders to obtain an unfair advantage from the public. He would alſo allow that in caſes of very favourable loans, it would be deſirable that the Commiſſioners ſhould have a ſhare in the advantage. It muſt, however, be recollected, that the loan of the laſt year had been peculiarly favourable to the contractors, but that ſome loans had been loſing bargains, and that then the public would have loſs inſtead of profit. It would be a great object indeed to increaſe the competition for the loans; but from all the enquiries he had made upon the ſubject, he was induced to believe that more perſons would bid for a loan of twenty two millions, if the Commiſſioners continued their preſent ſyſtem of purchaſing, than would bid for a loan of 10 millions, if they were to diſcontinue it. He could alſo ſee another caſe in which it might perhaps be right to follow the courſe ſuggeſted by the honourable gentleman, and that was in the caſe of ſo small a loan being wanted, as the commiſſioners might take themſelves without aſſiſtance from any body elſe.

Mr. S. Thornton thought that it would have been impoſſible to have raiſed the national debt from the amount of 263 millions to 900 millions, if it had not been for the operation of the Sinking Fund in the hands of the commiſſioners for the reduction of the debt. He thought that, after the conſiderable ſum diverted from the ſinking Fund laſt year, it would be highly impolitic to interfere with it at preſent. There was always at the market a quantity of floating ſtock, which muſt neceſſarily be ſold; and if it were not for the ſteady purchaſes made by the commiſſioners, there muſt neceſſarily be great fluctuations which would be highly inconvenient. He was afraid that even the agitation of the preſent queſtion would have ſerious effect in depreſſing the funds, which were now (whether from the apprehenſion of a very large loan, or ſome other cauſes) at leaſt ſeven per cent. lower than they were before the abdication of Buonaparte had been known.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid that he had heard in ſome quarters that there was an expectation of a loan to an enormous amount. Without undertaking to ſtate what might be the exact amount of the loan, he ſhould ſay, that the account he had heard was a great exaggeration.

M Grenfell, in explanation, ſaid, that he had been much miſunderſtood by an honourable director (Mr. Thornton), who ſeemed to conſider that he wiſhed to have the Sinking Fund diverted from its original object—the extention of the national debt. He meant no ſuch thing, but only that it ſhould be applied in ſuch a manner as would render it more efficacious than it was now for that effect. The honourable director appeared to him to conſider the advantage of the purchaſes made by the commiſſioners, more according to the effect to the Stock Exchange, than as to their effect in extinguiſhing the national debt. He was, however, convinced, that the ſale of the new ſtock had exactly the ſame effect to depreſs the funds as the purchaſes by the commiſſioners had to raiſe them. He could aſſure the right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) that he had enquired of a gentleman moſt verſed in theſe ſubjects, and who was a contractor for the laſt loan, whether he would have bid as high for a loan of ten millions if the commiſſioners were to take the other twelve, as he did for the loan of 22 millions; His anſwer was, that he ſhould have not only bid as readily, but that he would have bid a higher price.

The Accounts was then ordered.

Mr. Roſe then moved, that the report of the committee reſpecting mad houſes ſhould be taken into further conſideration this day ſe'nnight.

The Crown Lands Bill, the Iriſh Judges Penſion Bill, and the Scotch Creditors' Bill, ſeverally paſſed through the committee.

The other orders of the day were then diſpoſed of.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—*April* 29.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

Lord Holland moved the 2d reading of the Dulwich College Bill, and ſtated that the object of it was merely to enable the Maſter to marry. By the ſtatutes made for the regulation of the College by the Founder, the Maſter could not be a married man. This had been found very inconvenient, and was not ſuited to the preſent ſtate of ſociety. If their lordſhips permitted the bill to go into committee, he ſhould undertake to ſhew, that this alteration could not be fairly conſidered as inconſiſtent with the foundation of the founder and at any rate, if it appeared that any regulation of this deſcription was adverſe to the public intereſt, it was the duty and within the power of parliament to apply the remedy. This was not without precedent, as ſomething of the ſame kind had been done in the caſe of Morden College, in 18 6. The college was founded at a time when, by the law, the eccleſiaſtical heads of college were not permitted to marry. When laymen were placed at the heads of colleges, it was thought adviſable to ſubject them to the ſame celibacy. But at the reformation prohibition as to the eccleſiaſtical heads of colleges was done away, while it continued as to laymen—the former being held to celibacy only by the general law which was aboliſhed, while the private ſtatutes ſtill remained in force as to laymen at the heads of colleges. It could hardly be conſidered as conſonant to the intention of the founder, that, under this change of circumſtances, the ſtatute as to the celibacy of the maſter ſhould continue in force. It would certainly be highly beneficial to the College that this bill ſhould paſs: for if they conſented to go into committee, he underſtood, that the neceſsity almoſt of ſuch a change in the regulations might be proved. There were ſeveral abſurd ſtatutes beſides this, which, perhaps, it might be proper to alter, though that was not the object at preſent. The college was under the neceſsity of electing a man of the name of Allen, who ſhould be an unmarried man, and they were obliged to proceed to the election within a fortnight from the commencement of the vacancy. It was obvious, that when vacancies frequently occurred, improper perſons muſt therefore ſometimes be choſen. He had ſtated ſo much on account of the induſtry which had been exerted out of doors with reſpect to this bill; but in hopes that the houſe would ſuffer the bill to be committed, he ſhould ſay nothing further on the ſubject at this time.

Lord Ellenborough agreed with the noble Lord, that much induſtry did appear to have been exerted out of doors, and with conſiderable effect, as might easily be ſeen (alluding poſsibly to the numerous attendance on the oppoſition ſide.) He ſhould therefore content himſelf at preſent with proteſting againſt the principle of the bill, without oppoſing its going into a committee.

The Duke of Norfolk was adverſe to the principle of the bill. If the ſtatutes made by the founder were thus to be altered, it would be better that the corporation ſhould be diſſolved at once, and the property ſuffered to go to his heir at law. The precedent of Morden college was a bad precedent, and rather afforded an argument againſt than for the preſent bill.

Lord Liverpool had very much the ſame view of the ſubject as the noble Duke. The precedent of Morden college he thought a bad precedent, and one rather to be avoided than followed: he ſhould not, however, oppoſe the going into a committee.

Lord Grenville, being one of thoſe who had voted for the Morden College Bill, thought it neceſſary to ſay a few words as to the grounds of his vote, though he ſhould only ſay a few words now, there appearing to be an underſtanding that the bill ſhould be committed. Their Lordſhips were aware, that theſe foundations were, in fact, the creatures of the legiſlature, and that the founder was only permitted by the act of the legiſlature to make ſtatutes for the times to regulate his college. There muſt be in every ſociety a ſupreme power to alter and regulate whatever in its actual ſituation appeared to be adverſe to the public intereſt. To ſay that any founder of any inſtitution could make ſtatutes unalterable by the legiſlature, was as abſurd as to ſay that the preſent Parliament could make laws unalterable by any future Parliament. Highly as theſe foundations ought to be reſpected, and great as was the deference which ought to be paid to the wiſhes of the founder, yet in any college if there appeared to be ſtatutes adverſe to the public intereſt, God forbid that it ſhould be out of the power of the legiſlature to correct the evil, and act for the public intereſt in that, as in other reſpects. This he thought himſelf bound to ſay, aſmuch as he above all men in the country ought to reſpect theſe colleges and ſtatutes of their founders. He thought the cauſe of Morden college one to which this high power of the legiſlature was moſt properly applied, and on that ground had voted for it. What the exact ſtate of the preſent caſe was, would be beſt aſcertained in the committee.

The Lord Chancellor did not give any opinion on the ſubject at this time. They would have an opportunity when in the committee of examining theſe ſtatutes, and forming a correct judgment upon the whole matter. But by agreeing to go into the committee, he requeſted it might be underſtood that he did not mean to prejudge himſelf in any way as to what might be fitting ultimately to be done. The bill had been referred to the Judges in the uſual way. When the bill was brought the preamble bore that the alteration might be uſeful to the college. The Judge had ſtruck out this, and inſerted theſe, "where as, &c. it might not be prejudicial to the college." If their Lordſhips were to alter ſtatutes becauſe they might not be prejudicial to the colleges, there was no ſaying where they were to ſtop. How far it might be proper to make any alteration in the preſent inſtance would of courſe be beſt aſcertained in the committee: and ſo far, therefore, he was ready now to go.

Lord Liverpool ſaid, that the queſtion might perhaps aſſume a different ſhape after it came out of the committee, and that was certainly a reaſon for going that far, though he was adverſe to the principle of the bill as it appeared at preſent. The bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered to be referred to a committee, which was appointed to meet on Monday fortnight.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND.

By the overflowing of the river Birſe at Dornach, canton of Soleure — attended by three ſtrangely conſecutive and co-relative accidents—upwards of 150 perſons periſhed laſt month. The following relation of this melancholy event is copied from the Aſchaffenburgh Gazette.—

"On the 13th October the river Briſe, ſwelled by the rains, overflowed its channel, and undermined the foundations of a houſe, the proprietor of which called for aſſiſtance. The alarm bell was rung, and a number of perſons ran to aſſiſt the inhabitants in ſaving their effects. While employed in this humane office, the houſe and an adjoining wall fell, and buried twelve perſons in the ruins.

"Near this houſe and the bridge over the river, was ſituated an ancient tower, which ſerved as a priſon, and in which were detained three men, who, perceiving the waters guſhing out from the ground beneath their feet, entreated loudly to be releaſed from their perilous ſtate. The gaoler, who had been long deaf to their prayers, perſuaded that this tower, which had ſtood ſo many ages would reſiſt yet the violence of the waters, reſolved at laſt to go and aſſure them that their fears were groundleſs; but found it no eaſy taſk to pacify them: and he was ſtill engaged in converſation when the tower, with a tremendous craſh, fell upon the bridge, and he was killed, along with one of the priſoners. The calamity did not end here.

"The alarm bell had attracted to the bridge a great number of perſons of both ſexes: the ruins of the tower fell on the bridge, broke it in the centre, and all thoſe upon it were precipitated into the torrent and many were drowned. The two priſoners with difficulty gained the bank: one of them, who had been committed on ſuſpicion of robbery, gave a noble proof of humanity: perceiving a young female whoſe clothes kept her buoyant ſtruggling in the water, he threw himſelf again into the midst of danger, and ſucceeded in ſaving her.

"The next day, on the 14th, upwards of 3000 perſons went from Basle to Dornach. They found laid out in the church 28 bodies which had been taken from the river between Dornach and Arleſheim. About 60 perſons from Balſe, 50 from Dornach, and 40 from its environs are ſtill miſſing. It is known that they were upon the bridge at the time of the cataſtrophe, and it is believed that they have periſhed.

"Among the ſufferers are the two daughters of the Mayor of Dornach. the eldeſt only fifteen years of age; their bodies preſented a ſingular and affecting ſpectacle; they were locked in each other's arms; in the water each had affectionately attempted to ſave the other' life: the effort proved fatal, and both periſhed—giving and receiving a laſt embrace! A mother and her daughter were found in the ſame poſition—united even in the arms of death! A third daughter of the Mayor owed her preſervation to the intrepidity of the Porter of the Convent at Dornach, who, after drawing four other perſons from the river, was deſirous of ſaving a fifth; but periſhed himſelf, the victim of his generous endeavours! His laſt words were "I have done my duty—I die happy!"

SURREY ASSIZES.

KINGSTON, March 29.

BURLEY V. BETHUNE L. D.

This was an action againſt the Rev. Dr. Bethune, a Magiſtrate of the country, for miſconduct in his office in falsely impriſoning the plaintiff for ſeven weeks.

Mr. Serjeant Beſt ſtated, that the plaintiff was a reſpectable man, a farmer reſiding at Seal, in Kent, where he managed a large farm, in the occupation of his mother. He had, however, the misfortune to have been married to a very abandoned woman, who abſconded from him and lived in an adulterous intercourſe with a man of the name of Midhurst. After ſome time ſhe left that man, and then would have returned to the houſe of her husband, but he with the natural feelings and honeſt indignation of an Engliſhman, refuſed to receive back the adultreſs to his arms. She then applied to the Pariſh for relief, and at a Board of Magistrates, at which Sir Thomas Turton, a lawyer, preſided ſhe was refuſed to be made chargeable to her huſband. She, however, afterwards applied to Dr. Bethune, who either in malice or ſhameful ignorance of his duty, ſent his warrant and apprehended the plaintiff, and then proceeded to convict him as a rogue and vagabond, for having deſerted his family. This was ſo far from the truth of the fact, that the only family he had was a daughter by that woman, which daughter he had always foſtered and protected, and was at that time actually living with, and notwithſtanding all theſe facts were well known to the Reverend Magiſtrate, as he ſhould prove, yet he had the boldneſs to convict this honeſt farmer as a rogue and vagabond, and to ſend him to priſon for ſeven weeks becauſe he refuſed to provide for a wife who had abandoned her duty, and had openly cohabited with another man. The law was, that a woman who ſo conducted her ſelf, forfeited her claim to her huſband's protection. When the conviction was removed into the Court of King's Bench it was quaſhed as a matter of courſe, and the plaintiff was immediately reſtored to his liberty. He now ſought redreſs for the injury he had ſuſtained, by bringing the preſent action, and to this action the defendant had pleaded that he had tendered two-pence as ſufficient ſatisfaction for the injury which he had done to the plaintiff. The Jury would ſay whether they conſidered this as ſufficient compenſation for illegally cauſing an honeſt man to ſuffer an impriſonment of ſeven weeks.

The conviction of the plaintiff by the defendant, and the order of the Court of King's Bench for quaſhing it. were put in and read.

The fact was alſo proved by the daughter of the plaintiff that her mother left her father's houſe, and that ſhe always was brought up by her father.

It was alſo proved that the wife cohabited with a man at Linfield, of the name of Midhurſt.

Mr. Marryatt, for the defendant, ſubmitted that there was no proof of actual malice againſt the plaintiff in the defendant, and that the action could not be ſupported against a Magistrate for mere error in judgment, unleſs actual malice was proved.

Mr. Serjeant Best, on the contrary, argued, that malice was an inference of law from the facts, and that where there was ſuch groſs misconduct, malice would be preſumed.

The Learned Judge having heard the Counſel on both sides at conſiderable length, was of opinion that expreſs malice must be proved, and that ignorance of the law and error in judgment in the Magiſtrate, would not ſubject him to an action.—Plaintiff nonſuited.

THURSDAY, March 31.—CROWN SIDE.

MURDER AT VAUXHALL.

Charles Calaghan, who was indicted for the murder of Moſes Merry, Miſs Gompertz's footman, was tried this morning.—The trial lasted until three o'clock, when he was found Guilty, and ſentenced to be executed on Saturday morning.

He was convicted on the evidence of Hyam Parſons, his accomplice, whoſe testimony was fully corroborated in almoſt every particular, except as to what paſſed when they were alone in the houſe.

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